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might in places have changed his opinion. It is also to be regretted that he has not seen occasion to make greater use of footnotes, so that there are times when it is almost impossible to discover the sources upon which the facts narrated are based. The book, on the whole, is an extremely good one, and will be an antidote for that anti-Gallican sentiment that has been so frequently expressed by our historians, but which fortunately has been slowly dying out.

C. W. ALVORD.

Obscene Literature and Constitutional Law. By THEODORE SCHROEDER. (New York, 1911.)

Our selfishly commercial era rarely witnesses the production of a law-book "not published to sell, but for missionary work among leaders of thought." This is such a book. It is, accordingly, a cause for lament that Mr. Schroeder should have seen fit in it to defend such an indefensible thesis as "uncensored mails and express." He insists that the Federal and State obscenity statutes are not only inexpedient and undesirable, but unconstitutional as well. Few sane, sensible citizens would agree with the first contention, and a still smaller proportion of lawyers or jurists with the latter.

The work exhibits considerable erudition. The grains of wheat, however, are hidden only too frequently amid the bushels of chaff, and the recurrent rhetorical flourishes far more often disgust than convince the reader. The discussion of the various standards of modesty,—psychological, anthropological, legal, etc.,—is excellent. Valuable, also, is the exhaustive table of cases arising out of 'obscenity' and kindred statutes. Even the divers illustrations of official stupidity in administration, despite the obvious bias of the author's manner of exposition, serve a quite useful purpose and are well collected. It is, therefore, the more regrettable that Mr. Schroeder should have wasted his time, his energies and his not inconsiderable talent on a not merely hopeless, but hopelessly mistaken, cause.

I. MAURICE WORMSER.